Martinsbourg Guzette.

By Edmund P. Hunter.]

MARTINSBURG, (VA.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1835.

Vol. XXXVI---No. 36.

Office of the Martinsburg Savings Institution ? Y a resolution of the board of direct-

certificates may be issued 5 per centum per annum. bearing an interest at the

four months after demand, certificates may be issued bearing an interest at the per annum.

A per centum per annum.

A per centum per annum.

My knowledge of Arkansas, and the people of the West, has been gained from personal observation and actual residence among them. I know their peculiarities well: I am like one of the West, and I love me

For deposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates may be issued bearing an interest at the per annum.

By order GEORGE DOLL, Treasurer. July 10, 1834 .- tf

BEDINGTON WILLS. HIE subscriber having leased the Bedington Mills, formerly occupied by Mr. B. Darby, respectfully solicits the patronage of its former customers, and the public generally. He will at any time manufacturn Wheat into Flour, for customers; and deliver a barrel of superfine flour for every five bushels of merchantarels for the offal if desired. Every description of COUNTRY WORK will be done at the above mills.

N. B. Cash will at all times be paid for wheat if delivered at said mills. H. I. S. September 17, 1835 .- 6m

LANDS AND MILL FOR SALE.

and the Oak Ridge tract of 150 Acreslands equal in quality to any in the state. land, and about the same quantity of tinues of about the same size and depth-passis The Mill house is a substantial stone build-

mill streams in the country. houses in abundance, all good and conve-

The Oak Ridge tract is 24 miles distant a high state of cultivation. The improvements on it are indifferent. I will sell

MATTHEW RANSON. March 5, 1835-1f

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

FINE subscriber as trustee of Edward A. Gibbs of Martinsburg Berkeley co. Va., is authorized to sell or lease the following valuable property lying on the Tus-carora creek in Martinsburg.

1. A valuable Woolen factory with all the necessary machinery, implements &c. now in the occupancy of John N. Riddle & Co. whose lease of the same expires on the 1st of April 1836. To this valuable factory is attached a machine Shop-and cessary for the spinning, weaving, dyeing. and dressing processes in the making of

2 A Valuable Sawmill. S. A Cupalo Furnace, with its apparatus and various flasks, patterns, and fur-

4. A Blacksmith's Shop and Tools. This valuable property will be disposed of by the subscriber separately or together at private sale, or will be leased separatey or together for a term of years. The factory of course sold or leased subject to the term of the present tenant-possesion of the rest delivered immediately .-The subscriber can assure persons who may wish to engage in business of this sort that a Bangain can be had, the exeecution of his trust requiring that some disposition should be peremptorily made, Enquire of the subscriber living in Morgan County. Va., opposite Hancock, Md. or to D. H. Conrad Esq. Martinsburg, Va. CROMWELL ORRICK,

Trustee for E. A. Gibbs. September 3, 1835-tf

CASH FOR FLOUR! THE subscribers have made arrangements for the purchase of any Flour Ware House at Shepherdstown for which they will at all times give a fair price in CASH. They will be governed in the of fers for Flour, by the latest Georgetown orn, as well as the produce of the coun by generally at fair prices.

SHORTT & HARRIS. Sept. 10, 1835.

DR. D. MURPHY, FAS removed his office to the house L on King street, situated on the cor per opposite Mr. J. Billmire's Hotel, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

April 30, 1835-1f

From the New England Magazine for October. LETTERS FROM ARKANSAS. ors of this institution the following rates of Interest have been adopted for the government of the Treasurer thereof rates of Interest have been adopted for the government of the Treasurer thereof a receiving money on deposite, viz:

For deposites payable | Interest fragments and imperfect fragments, which I shall from time to time send you, written in moments stolen from severe professional avocations, I shall be gratified by affording your readers some information of a country, of which almost as little is known as of the interior of Mexico. If, as is extremely probable, they should be deemed too uninteresting to find a place there. I shall be sufficiently rewarded if you yourself derive any

an adopted son of the West; and I love my brethren and their character To New England however, mine ancient home—to Boston, my mother city, I look back with love & affection; and could I be the means of making more fully known to your readers the character and virtues of the people of the West, I should hold myself a fortunate man.

It will be my object, in the few letters which I shall indite at odd seasons and scattered moments, to give you in the first place a general sketch of Arkansas. What other I may afterwards pursue is entirely uncertain. I think, however, that I shall not weary of my task un-

til I have given you a description of some of the principal curiosities, including courts of justice, and distinguished men in Arkansas.

The territory of Arkansas, as every one knows, is bounded on the East by the Mississippi river, on the West by the Indian Territory, on the North by the State of Missouri, and on the South by Red River, and a part of Louisiana. It is with the portion of the Territory of the T flour for every five bushels of merchanta-ble wheat, at the Messrs. Forman's ware house, free of expense; also, exchange bar-fore natural that this river should first engage our attention. It rises in the Rocky Mountains about three hundred miles north of Santa Fe. -I have crossed it and been on it in many places, but never within five hundred miles of its head. In the mountains, however, it is, like all other mountain streams, a clear and rapid river, and so continues until its color is changed in its pas-sage through the prairie. I crossed it in Octo-ber 1931, at a considerable distance above the mouth of the Semaron, where it was a shallow and clear stream, with a low prairie on one side and sand hills on the other-about an eighth of a mile wide. Farther down it receives the red FOR SALE.

E AVING sold a part of my estate near Martinsburg. Berkeley County. Va. I wish to dispose of the residue, consisting of the Mill tract of about

3 4 0 A C R E S,

mile wide. Farther down it receives the red and salt waters of the Semaron, and below Fort Gibson, the waters of the Canadian, which come from the Rocky Mountains. In the Cherokee Territory it receives the waters of the Grand River, or Neosho, Illinois, and Salians, and at Fort Smith, the Poteau. Above Fort Smith the single wide; river is generally about a quarter of a mile wide; and, in fact, its width is not much increased from that paint to its mouth. Above that place, Upon the Mill tract there are upwards of one hundred acres of first rate bottom steamboats. Below Fort Smith the river con-Cleared upland, the balance in timber.—
The Mill house is a substantial stone building one hundred feet by forty, in which ing, one hundred feet by forty, in which the Arkansas is a muddy, red, and brackish riv-Stones are worked by the Tuscarora ther, according to the stages of water, or the creek, one of the best andmost permanent places where the rises comes from. At low water it is the worst river of the west, excepting Red River, for snags and difficult navigation. The dwelling house, also of stone, is a To a person passing down the river, the country large convenient well finished building, divided into fourteen rooms, besides a passage of 13 feet width through its centre.

There are borns stables and others out. point or bluff juts out on the river, immediately

succeeded by the mouotonous bottom.

The bottoms, as they are called, being entire-ly alluvial, are generally from one to three miles The Oak Ridge tract is 24 miles distant wide on each side of the river—of a fine black from the Mill tract, about one half of it and rich soil, producing excellent corn, and the covered with timber; of the finest quality, best cotton in North America. The stranger who the balance cleared, well fenced, and in enters one of these bottoms for the first time, in spring or summer, is astonished and delighted. Imagine a New Englander, familar with the those farms on accommodating terms, either entire, or divided, to suit purchasers. the forests of pine, cak, maple, and bireh-imagime him entering a solid mass of greenness, a gime him entering a solid mass of greenness, a heavy and unstirred body of verdure. He en-ters by some narrow path into the depth of bot-bottom. The first idea that strikes him is, that that he would have no conception of the depth and solidity of greenness. There is not a hand-breadth of barrenness about him. The immense trees, standing close together, are completely covered and laden with leaves to their very tops and their trunks, twined round and garlande with vines, appear like piliars of embodied greenness. The undergrowth of small trees and small bushes is matted with vines and greenbriars, and the ground is covered with grass and weeds, or perhaps the never failing greenness of the cane. Such is the character of a great pro-portion of the Arkansas bottom. The cotton-wood, a tree similar to the poplar, but of gigan-tic size and immense height, is the most common every appurtenance and convenience ne- bundance of ash, black, Spanish, and yellow oak -all growing luxuriantly, the branching mulber ry, the tall and graceful persimmon, and the bumble but beautiful papaw, with multitudes of others unknown in your country. The dog-wood, with its fine close grain, and its multitude of white blossoms; the hackberry, similar to the beach, the honey and black locust. & that splendid evergreen, the holly, appearing like a huge boxwood tree; blossoms of many kinds shine among the greeness like gems; while on the river bank, the tall sycamore stands, hoary with age, and its silver trunk out lasting many men's ves. In some places the impervious forests of cane are twenty feet high, as thick as they can be stuck. In others, are low swampy places, where the water stagnates, and where there is little or no vegetation. Out of these bogs or themselves in booths at the foot of the swamps, rise the protuberances or nots, called hill beyond the town; and there where I knees, from which the strait trunk of the eypress (a tree similar to the hemlock) shoots up.

This is a picture of Arkansas bottom in sum mer. In the winter everything is reversed,— The vegetation has passed away; the leaves are massed and rotting below, and the tall cottonwood sighs mournfally in the wind, while the dark and sullen river rolls on under them. Everything seems dark, filthy, and desolate; and high on the trees are the red marks of the

The soil of the Arkansas bottoms is inferior to none in the world; and the facilities offered a man for making a living and a fortune there, are nowhere equalled, A poor man comes here, whose necessities have driven him from the States. He has not a cont in the world-nothing but his axe and his rifle. He goes into the rkansas bottoms, cuts a few logs, and his neigh that may be delivered to them at their bors help him to raise a but, with a wooden Ware House at Shepherdstown for which chimney, daubed with mid If it is summer he leaves the crannes open; if it is winter, he chunks them with bits of wood, and daubs them with mud. He chops out a hole for a door, and prices, They will also purchase Rye and some thick slabs, or, as we call them here, puncheons, for a floor; hires himself outfor a month or two, till he earns some corn and two or three nogs, and then 'turns in to work' on his own farm. He cuts his hogs' ears in some mark or other, terns them out to root for themselves, and goes resolutely to work, chopping timber, grubbi up cane, and performing the various operations necessary to clear up land. Then you may hear a mile off, the continual musketry which the came keeps up in berning, as the sir contained in the oints expands and explodes. Having burned up the underbrush and the smaller trees, he girdles the larger ones, that is, cuts off a girdle of bark around them, for the purpose of deadening them; breaks up his ground a little and throws

The Arkansas is a singularly winding hundred miles. On one side, the river is continually forming new land, while on the other it is continually encroaching upon Father Tellus; and, frequently, when laying for brief making and special plead- a river again in an overflow, a high overflow comes, the river breaks ing. He is a man of strong natural good ing how I was to get back. point of bottom, about one hundred yards wide at the place, through which new channels steamboats now pass. The old channel, fifteen miles around the point, is filling up. And thus, also, on the south side of the Arkansas, above the fort, are a long chain of lakes, in the former bed of

Below Fort Smith, the Arkansas receives the waters of Mulberry, Frog Bayou, Horse Head, Spandra, Petit Jean, Point Remove, Cadron & Palarme creeks. The three latter are deep, filthy, and disgusting bodies of water, sluggish, and resembling the River Styx, or the Dead Sea. The former are very pretty, clear running bodies of water. Below Dutch Rock the river becomes more sinuous. It receives various creeks on its way down-among others, Fouche and Bayou Metre. Within twelve miles of the Mississippi, it separates into two channels-the northern called the Cut-off is the most commonly used channel. The bottoms on each are low, and the greenness extends to the water's I was still better pleased when I afterwards edge. Immediately after entering the Cutoff you see a change in the water. Instead of the red color of the Arkansas, it assumes the chalky color of the Mississippi -is cooler and more pleasant. Within a mile or two of the Mississippi, White River comes into Cut off, from the north .-It rises in Missouri, and is called White River, from the extreme clearness of its waters, before Big Black runs intoit above its mouth. The junction of White River language copious, strong, and yet brilliant Here is a mass of red, or chalky water, irony. there a mass of water which seems to be black-boiling and whicling around, and seeming as distinct as though the latter was not water but oil. A little further on, and the waters mingle and discharge them selves into the great Mississippi.

Iwo years ago, in the month of June the river rose to high-water mark. The and the people supposed the rise was over. bottoms were all drowned. Many people

there were no troops there, and the only appearance of a military post about it. served as barracks, It is a place containing three or four stores, and some half a dozen houses; and is prettily situated on a huge bloff on the south side of the river. The county of Crawford, except on the thinly covered with oak timber; and tho' a large county, it is but thinly settled.

As the August election approached. there began a stir in the county on the subject of politics. Candidates were riding in every direction electioneering; & now and then a hot quarrel took place among the excited partizans.

The overflow had covered the little town of Van Buren, and the population thereof in number about a dozen, had established rode one day in June, I found a multitude

'Holloa, stranger!' cried one tall fellow in a hunting shirt of leather, as I rode up; 'Come, 'light-and take a little old rye, any bow.

That's the master,' cried another,-'dern my skin if he can't speechify it better nor any of 'em. Master if you'll run for Assembly, dern me if I dont vote for ve.

Twenty such greeted me as I dismounted and made fast my horse. I soon discovered the object of the gathering. There was a barrel set on end, with a board across it, and I at once divined that the rival candidates were to address the people. Lenquired if the candidates for Congress were there, and found they were not. It was a meeting for the county candidates, to the bank of the creek. I advised my whom I saw busy among the people, shaking them by the hand, and making them fell a tree, on which I could cross, and selves boon companions. It was a perfect

'Hurra for Sinclair! He's a horse .how's your family? Come up and drink with an old acquaintance, who's a candi- went again to his house and brought his date! He's a horse in a canebrake! Go I was nearly frozen. There was only one of the cries which struck my ear.

in his corn. In 4 or five years that man | Directly, Martin-one of the candidates | with a fire flaring near him, chopping ; vegetating property will be completely dewill raise twenty bales of cotton, and a for the House of Representatives, a warm thousand bushels of corn, and be steadily Crittenden man, and afterwards electedenlarging his crop and increasing his in- mounted the barrel. I assure the reader that he may hear as much oratory in the West on a stump, as in the east in a court river, during its whole course. The dis- House, or in old Faneuil itself. The im- ly reached the shore. The upper end was tance from the mouth to Dutch Rock, pression of oddity soon wears off; and I which is by land only one hundred and am inclined to believe that the Western twenty five miles, is, by water, about three manner of election eering is to the full as manner of electioneering is to the full as proper, and more honest and openhanded than the silent canvassing in the East.

over the neck of a promontory around sense, and a sarcastic and satirical humor which it has made a bend, and forms a which tells well in a candidate His speech new channel, while the old one becomes a | was about half an hour long, and he was lake. Thus, in 1833, it broke across a succeeded by Judge Baies, a man of great telent, a polished writer, full of classic lore, but no speaker. When he was on the Bench in Arkansas, a lawyer -also formerly a Judge, and of whom I may hereafter speak-named Hall, was in | Brougham. the habit of interlarding his speeches at the bar with frequent Latin quotations -In one cause, particularly, he was so very profuse of his learning, so much so, that when Bates delivered the opinion of the Court, he did it off hand in Latia. Hall listened, but only knowing a few quotations learned from law books, he was compelled, to the great amusement of the Bar is a lightness, an ease, a gaily, which to and the spectators, to require of the Judge to translate his opinion into English.

Bates was succeeded by three other candidates, two of whom were farmers and the third a lawyer-the latter by far the weakest of all. I had expected a display of bombast and noise, and was greatly surprised by good strong sense, keen satire, and almost an entire freedom from violence and affectation in all the speches. saw Crittenden and Sevier-the rival canidates for Congress-meet on the stump. Robert Crittenden is since dead. He was a brother of John J. Crittenden, Senator ed to baye been a more talented man than either of his brothers. I have listened to him frequently, since then, and I esteem him one of the most elequent men I ever heard. His voice was full and rich, his -and he exectled equally in pathos and

I am extending this letter to an unwarrantable length, and with one tale of perilous adventure, by flood, if not by fire, I

In the month of January, 1933, there was an inundation of the Arkansas. I was living at that time opposite Fort Smith, crops were promising in Arkansas. There and, in company with my host, got into a came a succession of heavy rains, and pirogue, when the rise was at the bighest, and took a trip, like fools, seven miles rise was red, and sait, and evidently came down the river, to the town of Van Buten insulting contempt for any one who does from the desert prairie. The rains ceased aforesaid. After reaching that place, we Suddenly the river began to swell higher thought of before-how we were to get and higher. The water came down cold | back ; and the result of our joint cogitaer and clearer. The snows had melted on tions was that, as it was impossible to get the Rocky Mountains. Higher and high- back in the pirogue, we must return on er it rose - fifteen feet at Fort Smith, a foot. The first four miles were easily acbove high water mark. The bottoms from | complished, as it was over the upland; Fort Smith to the mouth were overflowed but at the end of that distance, we arrived The River was filled with fragments of at the edge of the bottom, through which houses, dead cattle, huge trees, rushing we had about three miles to go. It was on to the Mississippi. Cattle, hogs, even overflowed in some places to the depth of deer and bear, unable to escape from the | ten feet. We looked down upon the cane -for it was full of that article-and held built rafts, and placing themselves and another consultation. On we pushed, howtheir horses upon them, fastened them to ever, and commenced floundering through trees, and lived out the inundation. The the water, among the cane. It was generops were ruined; whole farms were fil | erally about deep enough to immerse us led up with sand; and the channel of the to our necks; and when the reader rememriver entirely altered. Such is the Arkansas. hers that it was in January, he will doubt-I entered the Territory of Arkaness at less be aware that it was not very pleasant. Fort Smith, which is situated on the Ar- We had proceeded but a little way, when kansas, on the Indian linn. At that time my companion lost his reckoning, and became lost. He turned from home, and commenced wandering about in every diwere some few old buildings which had rection, until I took the lead, as the oldest woodsman. After proceeding about a mile and a half, with great caution, we came at length to the bank of a little gully, about fifteen feet wide, as we learned by the break in the cane. Here we haltriver and creeks, is generally lowland, ed, and considered how we should cross. I cannot swim an inch, and nothing was left but to bunt for logs. We proceeded down the creek until we

had found a small one, when I held one promise I shall now aftempt to perform. end until he straddled it, and cooned it over; and he did me the same service at the other end, We kept on. The ground out of the water, we found ourselves on the bank of what is called Garrison's creek -a stream about sixty feet wide. At low water, the banks are twenty-five feet above water; now the water was level with them We attempted to build a raft, but could only find one log, about twenty feet long, and two others about eight. We stripped some hickory bark and tied them together, and straddled the further end of them -but were no sooner on than the long one toppled over, the short ones went un der, and so did I, clothes and all; so we gave up that idea. I then took one of the short logs, put one end under my breast, and tried to cross in that way. It would'nt do. Over and over went the log, and I got another bounteous ducking. By this time it was getting dark, and the air was growing keen and cold. Just then we heard an axe across the creek, and commenced hallooing, which soon brought a man down, splashing through the water, companion to go over and hire the man to therefore he took to the water, with his breast on one cad of the long log. He kicked away manfully, and when the end Who'll drink Crittenden's liquor? Here of the log struck the shore, jumped off and goes for Sevier! Good morning 'Squire; swam to it. Having made his bargain with the stranger, he went home, and the latter date. Bates forever ! the people's candi axe and a brand of fire. In the mean time

away at an oak tree 4 feet through ; and on the other I was pacing round my circle which I wore as deep, hard and smooth as a buffalo path. At the expiration of about three hours, the tree came down and barety reached the shore. The upper end was covered with water, and I had to get on it a-straddle, with the water up to my neck. However, I reached the shore in safety; and though I suffered no inconverse of the strack by carefully taking it up every spring, and so far succeeded, that about 10 or 12 years ago. I had four cradles running in the whole field, including that foul cut, and offered a fip penny-bit for every head that the reapers should find, and my leader alone nience from sickness, in consequence of Martin is a lawyer, who had quit brick my adventure. I learned never to go down a river again in an overflow, without know-

ALBERT PINE.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY. The following is from "Thoughts on the Aristocracy of England, by Isaac Tomkins, Gent;" a pamphlet of twenty three and is even attributed to the pen of Lord

circles of society. The elegance of manners which there prevails is perfect; the the tone of conversation is highly agreeadeed-but still most fascinating. There those who deem it the highest privilege of territory. existence, and the utmost effort of genius, to pass the hours agreeably, must be all

that is attractive. Aurora Borealis ; all is pleasing ; all ser viceable in passing the time, but all un substantial. If man had nothing to do here sinces the hours not devoted to sleep, this its way. might be considered a very rational mode of passing his existence. But if he is accountable for his time, he has, surely, no right to pass it thus. Compared with this, chess becomes a science; backgammon and draughts are highly respectable. Com pared with this, dancing, which is exercised, and games of romps, are rational modes of passing the hours. Compared with this, it is worthy of a rational being to read the most frivolous romance that ever was penned, or gaze upon the poorest mimic that

ever strutted on the stage. "The want of sense and reason which prevails in these circles is almost inconceivable. An ignorance of all that the more refined of the middle or even of the low classes, well know, is accompanied by an from the south west, and from the direc dot know any thing of the silly and worth less trifles which form the staple of their only knowledge. An entire incapacity of reasoning is twin sister to a ready and flippant and authoritive denial of all that reason has taught to others. An utter impos sibility of understanding what men of genius and learning have become familiar with, stalks hand in hand, insolent and exulting, with a stupid denial of truths which are all but self-evident and of extreme im-

portance. " Of the press they stand in habitual dread; but it is a fear, which being also gether void of wisdom produces good neither to its victims nor to its objects .-Frightened to death at any unfavorable allusion to themselves or their ways, they support with the most stoical indifference all attacks upon their professed principles, all opposition to the policy they fancy they approve. Furious to the pitch of Beth-lem or St. Luke's, if they themselves are but touched or threatened-nothing can be more exemplary than the fortitude with can be given to the reputation of their dearest and nearest connexions."

> From the Farmer and Gardner. DESTRUCTION OF GARLIC.

Sin -Some time ago, I promised to give you a history of my experience and pro gress in the extirpation of garlie, which The first appearance of garlie on my farm, I think, was about 50 or 60, years ago. My father, who was then living, ubecame more elevated; and just as we got sed every means in his power to eject the unwelcome tenant from the premises, but every effort appeared fruitless; as we occasionally tended the field it spread wider and wider. Giving up all hope of subdu ing it, after taking out a great deal every year, and finding it still continued to enlarge its bounds, we, in order to prevent its taking possession of the whole field, haid off a cut of about 6 or 7 acres in the corner of the field which it occupied, and let it run, as well as I remember, for several years unmolested-stacking the grain treading it out, and feeding the straw

on the foul premises. After the death of my father, (in 1801) I adopted the mode of fall ploughing for ple enough to be traded upon, and the lamy spring crops and without auticipating any beneficial results, farther than that of toosening and pulverizing the ground, I there bought four lots, which they sold flushed up this fool spot for oats in the again the sameday at an advance of elevers spring, rather shallow, (as old fashioned ploughing) When the oats were, I think fore, of their gains was upwards of thirtyabout knee high, a friend of mine walked one hundred dollars, and may be looked out with me to look at them, and to my pleasing astonishment, there were but very few heads of garlie to be seen. I then began to reflect what could be cause, and bunch of garlie might be pulled in the agravian editors of that city.]-I thank you, month of June or July, and laid upon a sir. (proceeded the foreignor.) for the corahead; steamboat! Brown's a toarer!- place where I could move, and that was stump to dry until November, and then if rection. "A rose by any other name Five dollars on Martin!' Such were some in a circle about six feet in diameter, round planted, that it would grow again; but let | would smell as sweet!"

Having thus by mere accident so nearly gained a victory over my invading enemy. again commenced the attack by care-

However, we still continue to look out for it every spring, and sometimes find a few heads which I think are probably dropt by our horses after being fed abroad with foul oats.

From the Albany Journal. Michigan flies - We were shown last week two large flies brought by gentleman pages, which has made quite a stir abroad, from Michigan, which surpass any thing of the kind we have ever seen. One is a common black field fly, and it measures an "It must be admitted that there is a linch and a quarter in length, and two invery great, a very real charm, in these ches and a half across the wings, It is provided with a horny beak or bill one fourth of an inch in length of sufficient taste which reigns over all is complete; strength and hardness to penetrate the skin of any animal; and we are assured ble; infinitely below that of France, in | by the gentleman in whose possession we saw them, that they use it to the great annoyance of the cattle and horses of the

The other is what is called the Ranger, by those who are acquainted with its paredical devastations among the horses & "After this ample admission, let us add oxen of the northwestern portion of Michthat whoever, after passing an evening in the body is nearly one third larger this society, shall endeavor to recollect the than that of the black fly above described. substance of conversation will find it a and of a gray color. Its bill is within a most hopeless task. It would be easier to fraction of half an inch in length and arecord the changes of color on a pigeon's cross the back from the tip of each wing neck, or the series of sounds made by an it measures two mehes and three-fourths. Eolian harp, or the forms and hues of an It probably derives its name from its parthoular habit of moving about from one part of the country to the other, alighting in its course and garging itself with the below, but to spend wi hout pain or ones | blood of every animal that may come in

> A BALLOON. - The Weschester Repub lican and Democrat of the 13th inst says; · On Sunday morning, 24th inst. a large silk Balloon descended on the ferm of Mr. trase Pyle, in London Grove township, in this county. The halloon is varnished on the outside to prevent the gass from escaping after it is inflated - it is covered over with a strong netting, from which is suspended a car or basket for the erronaut .--The balloon and car is handsomely decorated with tassels and other ornaments, which gives it a very beautiful appearance, Attached to it is a grapple or book used to stop the progress of the balloon. When seen, it was walted by a gentle breeze tion if is supposed to have come from Battimore, but as no label or note secompanied it, we have no other proof than mere supposition. We have examined our exchange papers, but have not yet seen any account of it. The balloon is not injured, and will be carefully preserved until called for by the owner.

Interesting to Formers .- Short wheat. A newly introduced kind of Wheat spoken of with high commendation by a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, was in May, 1884, obtained in New York from a Polish emigrant (who had just then arrived) by a gentleman living in the interior of Pennsylvania. Of this wheat the gentleman just mentioned raised a crop, He praises the grain for its unrivalled beauty, its abundant yield, its great produce of flour and its capacity to withstand edverso seasons, For all these properties it is highly valued in Poland, from which counfiry it orginally comes. The grain it is further said, is beautifully white-the berwhich they sustain the rudest specks that ry rather short and very plump (whence its derives its name) and it weighs 64 1 \$ pounds per bushel.

> FROM THE " FAR WEST "-The Boffalo Patriot says, that a delegation of Cayuga chiefs has arrived at that place, for the purpose of inducing the remnant of that tribe, who remain in New York, to join that portion which has removed beyond the Mississippi. The chiefs are represented as possessing a fine and nuble appearance, and an indication of much intelligence. They have not hesitated to take journey of two thousand miles, in order to offer to their eastern brethren, now destitute of lands, a share of their own western possessione. This step bespeaks a magnanimous mind, open to the best impulse of feeling, and may be put in comparison with the most disinterested and praiseworthy actions that are recorded in he annals of civilized nation.

SPECULATION IN NEW HANDS .- A fair was held lately by the ladies of Christ Church, Greenbay, from which the fair traffickers realized the sum of about two thousand dollars. This was a capital amdies forthwith commenced operations .-They went to an auction of real estate and hundred dollars The whole amount, there upon as a pretty fair operation, every thing considered .- N. Y. Cour.

At a recent dinner in New York, a forremembered that the ground was plough- eign gentleman, who was making a speech ed up very late in the fall, or early in the in reply to a toast complimentary to his winter, and consequently all the germina- countrymen, was going on to say, that he ting power of the exposed garlie, was kil | felt proud to be surrounded by so much led by the frost, before it had time to dry the wealth, intelligence-and-and-arisby the sun or air. I am of opinion that a | tocracy of-[democracy, cried one of the a tree. On one side there was the man, it freeze, while the pulp is in it, and its applause from all parts of the room.]